

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Invoices, checks and postal orders to be made payable to the order of the company.The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,  
The Bee Building, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.FOREIGN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION  
State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas, ss.  
I, George H. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Oct. 4, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 29	20,175
Monday, Sept. 30	20,250
Tuesday, Oct. 1	20,250
Wednesday, Oct. 2	20,250
Thursday, Oct. 3	20,250
Friday, Oct. 4	20,250
Saturday, Oct. 5	20,250
Average	21,053

From before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of October, A. D. 1890.  
N. P. Felt, Notary Public.County of Douglas, ss.  
I, George H. Trenchard, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Oct. 4, 1890, as shown by the circulation of the paper for each day of the week.

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## THE DEVIL REUNDED.

About three or four years ago we heard Mr. Rosewater, editor of The Bee, the Napoleon of the run power in Nebraska, make a speech in a law and order meeting in Omaha. It was the beginning of his address he was discourteous enough to a large number present to go off in his way to attack prohibition. He used the already stated argument for high license, saying that it brought so much money into the school fund. He said that the saloons of this city had brought in during the last year \$50,000 for school purposes. About a half an hour afterwards, in his address he was denouncing lawlessness and demanding the enforcement of law, in the midst of his excitement he exclaimed: "Why, the saloons of this city cost the county last year in criminal expenses a half-million of dollars!"

The prohibitionists present cheered most lustily. Mr. Rosewater saw that he had unintentionally made a truthful admission. He was decidedly nettled. So as a drowning man grasps at a straw, he tried to explain that it was all due to the fact of the existence of a few lawless saloons. But what saloons is not lawless? The crime to which he referred as costing the county so much were committed by men under the influence of liquor bought in regular licensed and so-called respectable saloons, and not in the low dens running without license. So, by accident in his excitement, Rosewater for one told the truth about the cost of saloons and the loss to the county through them. "Tell the truth and shame the devil!"

What the devil, the father of lies, was ashamed under the bluster behind his ears at this blundering admission of the truth by one of the most trusted and cunning employees of the run power.

We reproduce the above from the *Midland*, the organ of the United Presbyterian church, a fair specimen of the reckless misrepresentation indulged in by temperance prohibitionists. In this instance, the editor is minister of the gospel that rams malicious lying among the most unpardonable of sins. Not men and women who preach prohibition as the salvation of mankind stultify themselves and slander their neighbors and fellow-citizens in order to make converts to their cause?

What right has any man who claims to be a Christian and a gentleman to stigmatize those who differ with him on a purely political issue as employees of the run power and tools of the devil?

The determination of the authorities to rigorously enforce the health law is commendable. The doctors who refuse to report must be made to understand that the law is superior to professional ethics. It is due to the public that cases of contagious disease be promptly made known, so that proper and necessary precautions be taken to prevent its spread.

The high court of Dublin may prejudice the cases of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien by refusing the change of venue which has been asked and pleaded for in vain, but will not some prejudice attach to the cause of the crown because of the refusal? Irish arrests and trials have been very common over these late years, and they occupy a large share of public interest the world over. England's complaints against the Irish cause gain nothing by unfairness.

During the past nine months thirty-seven hundred and eighty-two miles of new railroad were completed in thirty-nine states. The bulk of this work was done in the states bordering on the Mississippi, north and south, and in the northwestern states. The total for 1890 was fifty-two hundred miles of new road. The closing months of the year are usually the most active in railroad construction, and it is safe to predict that the total for 1890 will exceed that of 1889.

Does it seem to reason that the editor of THE BEE who has always been reasonably well informed about the management and finances of our city and county affairs would have exhibited such inexcusable recklessness as to publicly declare that the saloons of Omaha cost this county half a million dollars in criminal expenses during the previous year, meaning the year 1889?

What will the father of lies, the devil, say to the reverend editor of the *Midland*, in view of this startling discrepancy between the truth and his wild assertions. Instead of "three or four" years ago the Rosewater speech was made nine years ago; instead of five hundred thousand dollars it was five hundred dollars. But the reverend prohibition advocate is only doing what all the imported colonials, majors and iron-jawed females have been doing during this whole season—vilifying and abusing those who dare to differ with them and making assertions that would have caused the devil to turn carmine with shame and confusion.

**EVOLUTION OF THE UNDERTAKER.**  
The convention of the International Funeral Directors' association is embodied in current history. Numerically and intellectually it was a success. Its deliberations were marked with impressive decorum. The social affairs of the world were great of secondary consideration. The one great object in view was to lift the profession from the slough of despond and make it as the last but not the least of all. So firmly was this honorable aim kept in sight that the veterans of the coding board who sought a return to the simplicity of the fathers were promptly and handsomely laid out.

The spirit of progress is notably prominent among the funeral directors of today. The fathers and forefathers were content to plod their weary, woful way as plain undertakers. Only in the last extremity was their acquaintance sought. Yet they possessed a tender sympathy for humanity, and displayed a touching anxiety for the condition of the afflicted. The business was under a shroud, so to speak, but the rising generation cast it aside. With reckless courage they battered down social barriers and pushed to the front, not as common undertakers, but under the elevating title of funeral directors.

This was the first great stride under the law of spiritual evolution. The moment the progressive members emerged from the cadaverous gloom of undecaying into the bright sunlight of funeral directing, the profession secured a conspicuous place in the economies of nature. Where formerly their services were sparingly sought, they are now indispensable. So general is this fact recognized that when a member is called to a home, be it the abode of affluence or the cottage of the poor, he hangs his banner on the outside door as a symbol

of benign favor. From the humble level of the undertaker, the funeral director has leaped to a plane of distinction, to the coveted pedestal of professions and the comfort of the afflicted.

As might have been expected, the convention, from its commanding position, treated with silent contempt the opposition of the ministers to the onward march of the modern funeral. What would life be to the director without an impressive following? To lead the melancholy hosts with stately mien of tanks of tears through prominent street, is an honor to which few mortals aspire, and those who reach the eminence, by courage and perseverance, are not to be gravenly sacrificed to sentiment.

The evolution of the profession is positive and permanent. Gauged by the progress of the past, we may confidently look for greater strides in the future. Not alone builders of cities have the directors achieved greatness, but as artists of fashion and moulders of form they are unapproachable. Of the millions of patrons, we have yet to hear of one who has repented them with negligence, or charged them with incompetency. The knight of the casket is marching proudly toward his glorious destiny.

**A FAIR ELECTION.**  
The republican party has always favored fair and free elections. A free ballot and an honest count has been one of its cardinal principles. As an exponent of true republicanism THE BEE desires to place the pending election above suspicion of trickery, dishonesty or fraud. We therefore urge the county commissioners to exercise the broadest impartiality in the selection of the officers of election for the various wards and precincts of the city and county. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved in the coming election the roll of citizens from which the judges and clerks of election are to be chosen, should be made up of our most reputable and responsible citizens.

The ward banner and political heeler should be given wide berth. No man should be placed on the board who is disposed to be boisterous, quarrelsome, or intemperate. All parties should have fair representation. THE BEE goes even further than that. While the prohibitionists in Douglas county will sell less than twenty per cent of the entire vote, we recognize the propriety of placing one prohibitionist on the election board in each voting precinct. More than this prohibitionists have no right task, and with this concession they ought to be content.

**AN INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.**  
There will meet in Washington during the present month commissioners representing the United States, Mexico and countries of South America to decide upon the preliminary work for the survey of the most practicable route for an inter-continental railway. The commissioners for the United States have been appointed, and Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru and Colombia have selected their representatives. The assurances received at the state department warrant the expectation that a majority of the powers represented in the Pan-American congress will participate in this conference, and no doubt is entertained of satisfactory results.

This project was strongly recommended by the congress of American nations held in Washington early in the present year, and it has since grown in favor both in this country and the countries of South America most directly interested. Our minister to Bolivia, in a late report to the state department, wrote enthusiastically of the reception the proposed enterprise had received in that country. He said that one of the drawbacks to trade with South American countries is the cost of transporting goods from the ports of both coasts to the interior of the continent, where, for the most part, are to be found the centers of the mining and agricultural population. Under existing conditions supplies for these districts must be carried from the coast by pack trains for a distance of from one hundred to eight hundred miles, and at great expense. The impetus given to South America and to South American investments, as the result of the international American conference, means a largely augmented population in the mining and agricultural centers, and consequently increased demand for supplies. With an international railway passing through the interior of the continent, wrote the minister, this demand can be met by the United States against the world. Once connected by rail with the country south of the isthmus, the United States will become the objective point of the South American merchant and tourist. It is not doubted that the people of South America would prefer to trade with the United States if they can do so on equal terms with those offered by other countries. The testimony is that they hail with satisfaction every proposition that tends to that result, and hence it is that the recommendation for an international railway is regarded with especial favor. The result of this interest is already apparent in the projection of new lines and broad schemes of improvement.

This comprehensive scheme of a great railway connecting the continents of North and South America is believed by those who have given the matter careful study to be entirely practicable, although there are enormous obstacles to be overcome and vast capital would be required to complete the work. But the question of practicability, except as to what would be the first section of such a railway—a line from Mexico to Panama—and the character and extent of the engineering difficulties to be overcome, can only be definitely and accurately known from a general survey, and to provide for this is the object of the conference soon to be held in Washington, each government represented in which will meet its proportionate share of the expense of a survey. This will be a work of time, probably consuming two or three years, and if it should result in finding an available route for an inter-continental trunk railway, there can be no doubt that the capital necessary to construct it would be forthcoming. The project is one of such imposing magnitude that it is not surprising there should be doubts as to the sincerity of the proposal, but it is in harmony with the progressive and conquering spirit of the age, and energy and enterprise will not be wanting to carry it to successful accomplishment if nature has not placed insurmountable obstacles in the way.

**NORMAL SCHOOL FOR OMAHA.**  
We print in another column the full report of the special committee of the board of education regarding the feasibility, legality and expense of establishing a normal department for the schools of Omaha. The committee believe that such a department can be successfully conducted in connection with the city school system, that its establishment would be legal, for which they have the authority of the attorney of the board, and that the expense need not be large. It may be suggested that if the city provide the necessary building and appointments the state might very properly supply the instructors, and doubtless there would be little difficulty in obtaining from the legislature an appropriation for this purpose. If this were done the question of expense to our citizens would be very greatly simplified.

There is nothing new in the character of this project. As the committee says normal schools exist in many cities of the country, and they have been found so important an adjunct to the prosperity of the schools that when once established they become permanent. That their value and usefulness has been extended and uniform demonstration ought to be a sufficient argument for those having charge of the educational interests of Omaha. It is not an innovation that is sought, but the institution here of a well-kept system, the merits of which are attested by scores of examples and years of experience. It is desirable that our public school teachers shall be obtained, as far as possible, from among those who have passed through our schools. The policy of protection to home industry is in this particular least eminently sound and wise. It is an incentive and stimulus to enter with those who are ambitious to enter the educational field, and its tendency must be to infuse into the schools greater zeal and earnestness. There is no good reason why the graduates of the high school who wish to become teachers should be compelled to go away from home to secure the required normal instruction, and there are some who might become shining lights in our schools who are unable to comply with this necessity. As to the plan for a department of theory and practice presented by the committee, it is presumed that it was prepared from a careful study and comparison of the systems of other cities and embraces all that the committee believed to be best in these systems as applicable to Omaha. The board of education will of course give the plan thorough consideration. This subject is a most interesting and important one in its relations to our schools, and should receive from those having their welfare in charge thoughtful and careful attention. All interested in the question are referred to the report of the committee.

**AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE.**  
Recent advices state that there is a growing interest in Great Britain on the question of using Indian corn for human food. At the fairs of the present year in various British cities corn grown in the United States has been put on exhibition in very attractive ways, and novel projects have been got up to secure its introduction as an article of diet for the use of the British people. A late London dispatch says there can be no doubt that if the efforts now being made to promote the consumption of Indian corn in Great Britain are successful, a new and profitable market for this crop of the United States will be established, to the material advantage of American corn raisers.

A very good account is given of the work done by Mr. Charles J. Murphy, representing the corn interests of Nebraska at the Edinburgh exposition of this year. Mr. Murphy did excellent service at the Paris exposition, under conditions not the most favorable, in introducing the claims of Indian corn to the attention of European visitors, and the experience there obtained enabled him, it would seem, to do much more at Edinburgh. Not only did he display before the multitudes at the exhibition, says the account, the veritable stalks as they grew in American soil; not only did he give lectures for the edification of his hearers; not only did he display the corn on the cob and the corn meal from the mill; not only did he tell of the hundred ways in which it may be prepared for the table, but he also cooked the food in the presence of the public in a great variety of methods, and served it at nominal prices, to all visitors who could be induced to try any of its preparations. All this, it can easily be understood, was a revelation and a wonder to the great majority of the people, few of whom had previously any knowledge of the value of corn as food, while fewer still had ever before tasted any of the preparations of it.

The introduction of corn to the tables of Europeans will doubtless proceed slowly, and it is very likely to find acceptance more rapidly with the better than the poorer classes. Among the latter the prejudice against corn as a diet for human beings is so strong that they prefer to die of the poorest wheat or rye bread. But once the better classes begin to extensively use it for its wholesome, nutritious and palatable qualities its progress in general use will be rapid. Mention the question is pertinent whether corn is a freely and generally used on the tables of our own people as it should be. While we are urging it upon the attention of the people of Europe as a nourishing, palatable and cheap food it will not be well to urge its larger use among ourselves? It is probable there are nearly as many people in the United States who do not use corn at their tables as there are in England and Scotland, so that if corn were of universal use here as human food we should have little need at present to go abroad to find a market for the product.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS IN THE BROOKLYN SCHOOLS have decided that several of Longfellow's poems are improper, and hence they have asked that the reading of his works in the public schools be discontinued by the board of education. The conclusion reached by these puritans is that the school should be a place of instruction, and that the reading of Longfellow's works is a distraction from the study of the classics. The school should be a place of instruction, and that the reading of Longfellow's works is a distraction from the study of the classics.

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SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS IN THE BROOKLYN SCHOOLS have decided that several of Longfellow's poems are improper, and hence they have asked that the reading of his works in the public schools be discontinued by the board of education. The conclusion reached by these puritans is that the school should be a place of instruction, and that the reading of Longfellow's works is a distraction from the study of the classics. The school should be a place of instruction, and that the reading of Longfellow's works is a distraction from the study of the classics.

praising there should be doubts as to the sincerity of the proposal, but it is in harmony with the progressive and conquering spirit of the age, and energy and enterprise will not be wanting to carry it to successful accomplishment if nature has not placed insurmountable obstacles in the way.

**NORMAL SCHOOL FOR OMAHA.**  
We print in another column the full report of the special committee of the board of education regarding the feasibility, legality and expense of establishing a normal department for the schools of Omaha. The committee believe that such a department can be successfully conducted in connection with the city school system, that its establishment would be legal, for which they have the authority of the attorney of the board, and that the expense need not be large. It may be suggested that if the city provide the necessary building and appointments the state might very properly supply the instructors, and doubtless there would be little difficulty in obtaining from the legislature an appropriation for this purpose. If this were done the question of expense to our citizens would be very greatly simplified.

There is nothing new in the character of this project. As the committee says normal schools exist in many cities of the country, and they have been found so important an adjunct to the prosperity of the schools that when once established they become permanent. That their value and usefulness has been extended and uniform demonstration ought to be a sufficient argument for those having charge of the educational interests of Omaha. It is not an innovation that is sought, but the institution here of a well-kept system, the merits of which are attested by scores of examples and years of experience. It is desirable that our public school teachers shall be obtained, as far as possible, from among those who have passed through our schools. The policy of protection to home industry is in this particular least eminently sound and wise. It is an incentive and stimulus to enter with those who are ambitious to enter the educational field, and its tendency must be to infuse into the schools greater zeal and earnestness. There is no good reason why the graduates of the high school who wish to become teachers should be compelled to go away from home to secure the required normal instruction, and there are some who might become shining lights in our schools who are unable to comply with this necessity. As to the plan for a department of theory and practice presented by the committee, it is presumed that it was prepared from a careful study and comparison of the systems of other cities and embraces all that the committee believed to be best in these systems as applicable to Omaha. The board of education will of course give the plan thorough consideration. This subject is a most interesting and important one in its relations to our schools, and should receive from those having their welfare in charge thoughtful and careful attention. All interested in the question are referred to the report of the committee.

**AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE.**  
Recent advices state that there is a growing interest in Great Britain on the question of using Indian corn for human food. At the fairs of the present year in various British cities corn grown in the United States has been put on exhibition in very attractive ways, and novel projects have been got up to secure its introduction as an article of diet for the use of the British people. A late London dispatch says there can be no doubt that if the efforts now being made to promote the consumption of Indian corn in Great Britain are successful, a new and profitable market for this crop of the United States will be established, to the material advantage of American corn raisers.

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